## Amnsements, etc., Chis Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Rip Van Winkle." Joseph FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Man and Wife," GRAND OPERA HOUSE, --- Opera Bouffe: "Le Petit

NIBLO'S GARDEN.-"Ticket-of-Leave-Man." Lotta. WALLACK'S THEATER, - "The Rivals." John

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Empire City SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.—At 2: "Rip Vsa Winkle." At 8: Humpty Dumpty, Jr. Kirsify Troope.

### Business Notices.

EXCURSIONS

to the ROCKY MOUNTAINS. KANSAS PACIFIC BAILWAY Finished to Donver, Colorado st-class Excursion Tickets at Low Ra = \$115 from New York to Denver,

and Return.
For tickets and information, apply at office of ti NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

D. C. HARTWELL, General Ticket Agent.

DINGEE, KETCHAM & Co. Great Auction Sale of of of Alertad Property at Rin

POSTPONED to SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 1 o'clock p. m., on the premises.
74 VILLA PLOTS and VILLAUM LOTS, equal to 416 CITY LOTS.

Sale peremptory.
Terms casy.
Trains leave depot. Twenty-seventh-st. and Pourth-ave., at 9, and
130 a.m. Carriages await arrival of trains at Rve. DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

> STERLING SILVERWARE, A. RUMRILL & Co.,

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, FLOOR Triand, &c. Hunny Pancy, Manufacturer and Importer, warerooms, EE, 280 Fourth-ave. Steam Marble Works, 121, 123, 125 Kast 221-st. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE, 1,141 Broadway, corner Twenty-distibut, sold, by paying \$10 down, and \$10 per month, without extra charge. Machines to let. J. T. Killis. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the world, instantaneous, har-Bond-at, Sold everywhere.

TRUSSES .- Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss ARTIFICIALITIES—PALMER LIMBS.
way, N. Y.; 1,509 Chestaut-st., Phila.; 31 Green-st. Boston.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The circulation of The Data Training having been increased about the percent within the last two months, the prices of advertisements rout the 24th of September have been as follows:

Ordinary advertisements, chassifed under appropriate heads, 30 cents

Ordinary advertisementa, chassifed under appropriate neads, secondary per line each insertion.

Leaded and Displayed Advertisements charged solid space.

Special Notices—Fifth page—50 cents per line, each insertion.

Advertisements on highth page are charged 40 cents per line, each in-

Notices Fourth page 75 cents a line, each insertion.

[Antonneement]—In City News Column, 75 cents a line for

Brasinesa Noticea—Fourth page—75 cents a line, each insertion.

Interna—[Antonnerment]—In City News Column, 75 cents a line for acid Agate space.

Facey Type and Cute are charged double rates for space occupied. About ten words average a line, after the first line, which usually contains only four or five words.

Deaths and Marriages are charged \$1.

The value of advertising in a journal depends somewhat on the number of its readers, but still more on their average character. One might have a vast circulation mainly among those whom touches men would find little a vest circulation mainly among those whom touches men would find little a vest circulation mainly among those whom touches men would find little a vest circulation at the protein a different containt of the protein mainly among persons than a little and recent sought and read by more persons than almost any township throughout the Union, and its patrons are columbored and recent containts, professional men, master workers, and patrons are columbored and in containts of impring and hopeful human endeavor. If it were not expected to the patronage of so large a proportion of the forement thinkers and workers of them it would appear that no other the forement thinkers and workers of them it would appear that no other daily airest which as is not found elsewhere; while its wide columns, clearly and fairly printed, invite the regard of intelligent readers. The Tennas believes in low prices, but rates should compare with the work some and facilities offered, and, believing that our new rates are much lower than those of any other daily prespect, considering the extent and hower than those of any other daily prespect, considering the extent and hower than those of any other daily newspaper, considering the extent and hower than those of any other daily newspaper, considering the extent and hower than those of any other daily newspaper, considering the extent and hower than those of any other daily newspaper, considering the extent and hower than those of any o

# TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates.

Advertising Rates.

Daily Tribune, 30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., and \$1 per line.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line,

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address, The Tribune, New-York.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WARRENT TRIBLER most be banded in To-Day. Price \$2 per line.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West Thirty second-st., function of Broadway and Sixth-ave., and at No. 40 East Eighteenth-st., between Broadway and Pourth-ave., where advertisements for THE TRIBUNE WIL be received up to 7½ in the evening.

Mr. W. C. Adams has opened offices at 1,241 Broadway and 6 Astor-place, for the reception of advertisements.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1870.

The Prussians are organizing a corps of 100,000 men at Foul to operate against Lyons. ——— A strong force of Jermans have crossed the Rhine at Mulhouse. ——— Napoleon has written a letter to King William, counseling s magnanimous policy. —— The Prussians demand 100,000 francs indemnity from each of the Departments which they occupy, for the expelled Germans. — The plebiacitium in Rome has been almost unanimous for King Victor Emanuel. ........ It is reported that the Pope will take up his residence in Malta.

The Powder Works at Pottsville, Penn., exploded Sat-

irday, killing two men and destroying several buildings. Three persons were injured by an accident on the Western Pacific Railroad. - There were large Re-publican gains in the local elections in Connecticut. - A Philadelphia broker has been swindled out of 81,500. Si. Louis has doubled her population in the ast ten years - The Exhibition of the industrial products of the Mississippi Valley opened yesterday, Horace Greeley delivering the address.

The remains of Louis Moreau Gottschalk have been puried in Greenwood. —— Thomas Wiggins is in the fumbs on a charge of killing Joseph Flynn. —— Comnumication has been suspended between this city and Governor's Island. - Policeman Clynes was stabbed on Sanday night by John Brady, the wound being probably fatal. —— The American Board of Foreign Missions will meet to-day, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Gold, 1132, 1132, 1132. Thermometer, 64, 67, 62.

The Republicans of Hartford, Conn., did well at the election for town officers yesterday, carrying a majority of the Board of Selectmen, and dividing the minor officers with the Democrats. Last year the entire Democratic ticket was elected by from 600 to 700 majority.

Did Dr. William H. Russell's famous but fleeting connection with an American newspaper prove utterly demoralizing? Here we have him already denounced by Count Bismarck as an utterer of false news about pretended interviews. If only promising to write for a two cent newspaper has this demoralizing consideration paid for the support of a particeffect upon him, what dreadful fate would a performance of his promises entail upon us !

Later details increase, instead of diminishing the sum total of destruction caused by the steadily and unlawfully diminishing the flood in Virginia. Throughout the extent of her water courses from the mountains east equal perseverance aggravating the pubto the Anna, and west on the lines of the James, Rockfish, and Shenandoah, the ditures for collecting tolls and repairing the most serious ravages have been made. Canals. The reign of this foolish and corrupt So far over 80 lives are reported lost, and Democratic Canal Board covered the years there is strong reason to fear that the number may prove still greater. The latest dispatches state that the waters are receding all over the devastated region.

The apparent unanimity of the vote by which the Romans declared their preference for the rule of Victor Emanuel over that of Pius Nono is a little deceptive, since the Pope is reported to have ordered his adherents not to vote. But the large vote fairly expresses the eagerness with which the Italian people have sighed for the unification of their country. There is no doubt that the Romans have been anxious to escape the despotism which circumstances of foreign influence less than the disposition of its rulers had rendered the Papal public finances from the same quarter. In Government. The temporal rule of the Pope,

to put it plainly, was as unpopular as was that of the Austrians in Venice. It is remarkable that of more than 50,000 voters in the Papal States only 50 voluntarily declared in favor of remaining under the Papal rule. It is of no consequence now that the foreign allies and subordinates of the Pope made his rule so offensive; their sins are visited on his head as if he were equally guilty with them. The circumstances of his future residence in Rome are not likely to be pleasant, and the statement that he already contemplates adopting Malta as his home is not surprising.

As we suggested yesterday, the engagement before Paris on September 30 proves to have been a reconnoissance instead of a sortie. Gen. Trochu's official report reduces it to such dimensions, and reveals that while the garrison is vigilant and watchful of the enemy's movements, it is not misdirected in vain efforts to break through the strong lines of the investing army.

THE NEW "IDEES NAPOLEONIENNES." King William of Prussia has caused to be sent to the ex-Emperor at Wilhelmshöhe full reports of events occurring in France, and among others a statement of the interview between Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre. Napoleon has construed this polite attention into an invitation to him to express his ideas on the situation for the guidance of the Conquerors and the counsel of the Conquered. He has done so in a document which we publish in full this morning, and which is in several respects a very remarkable and significant essay.

The passage in it which will perhaps attract the most attention is that in which the Emperor alludes to the conversation between himself and the King at their meeting near Sedan, in which the King expressed himself as anxious to restore peace and friendship between France and Germany. He intimates further that if it were in his power he would accept the terms of armistice which M. Favre declined; and declares his belief that, if permitted, he could win the consent of France to the cession of the forts in Alsace and Lorraine, which Germany claims as a condition of peace, and as necessary to her future security. King William is warned, rather unnecessarily, perhaps, that while these conditions might be made acceptable now, they cannot be after the fall of Paris.

The letter contains a plain hint at the possible restoration of the Empire, and will generally be accepted as significant of the rumored intention of the German Powers to deal only with the fallen dynasty. It is a somewhat forced significance to attach to it, since the letter is clearly a volunteered opinion whose receipt will doubtless astonish the King and and his Premier as well as the rest of the world; but, added to other incidents of the captivity, it will not be without its effect on public opinion.

OUR CANALS UNDER DEMOCRATIC MAN-

AGEMENT. One of those epidemic outbreaks of credulity and impatience which sometimes overcome intelligent and well-intentioned people had this consequence: that in January, 1858, a Democratic majority appeared in the Canal Board; assumed charge of the Canals and control of the entire policy of their management. These men had attained the position by diligent use of the means to which the Democratic party is generally indebted for its successes-by denying or disparaging the capacity and integrity of Republican incumbents; by extravagant and immodest pretensions on their own part to superior skill and probity; and by a profusion of promises of reform, of improvement and retrenchment, in every department of Canal affairs. They evidently thought that a simple reversal of the whole machinery by which the Canals had been operated, and of every maxim by which their revenues had been conserved, most victorious nation of sixty years ago suc- discovered that some years ago, when a cerwould pass with the people as a justification of the false charges and a fulfillment of the empty pledges, on the faith of which they had been enabled to supplant better men. They proceeded at once to undo, so far as was possible, everything that had been done by their Republican predecessors, and to invert every method and principle, however wise it had proved to be in policy or efficient in practice; entirely unmindful the while that, under the Republican officers they had superseded and the system they were engaged in destroying, the surplus tolls had averaged \$1,775,758 per annum for the two years immediately preceding; or that the term for which they had been elected being two years also, the contrasting of the two terms was sure to happen, and would be decisive.

It is somewhat curious that the first important change from the Republican system made by the Democratic Canal Board on this occasion is identical in character with that made at the next possible opportunity by its Democratic successor twelve years later; and indeed the analogy may be carried further, since they are strikingly alike in results also. Insanity on the point would seem to be hereditary in the Democratic party. The change was the reduction of the Toll sheet below the point first determined by costly experience, then established by the Constitution, and justified by every result down to that day. This was not only a violation of the Constitution. which every man of them had sworn to support, just as every Democrat in the present Canal Board has likewise sworn, but, as it appears now, was a gratuitous and wholly uncompensated depletion of a main source of public revenue; there being no evidence whatever that a Judicial election was then pending, or that the slaughter of the Toll sheet was a ular ticket by forwarders, elevator owners, Commercial Unions, and confidence men "whose Sands are not vet quite run." But then as now, while on the one hand they were income, on the other they were with lie loss and injury by profligate expen-1858-50. During that term the gross receipts ness to save himself by withdrawing amounted to \$3,932,084 51; the expenses of collection and repairs to \$1,916,757 87, nearly fifty obstinate, explated his boldness in disper cent of the entire receipts. For the two years immediately succeeding, a Republican Board was in charge of the Canal interests; the gross receipts were \$5,819,216 69; the cost of collection and repairs was \$1,453,762 92, or about twenty-five per cent of the receipts. The general result of this two years burning of the public candle at both ends was a reduction of the surplus tolls to an annual average of \$977,663 32-a falling off of nearly \$800,000 per annum. The public mind regained

its sobriety and self-possession when the pub-

lie liberties were threatened no less than the

' honor and of safety;" and in 1860 the people reëstablished Republican supremacy in every branch of the State Government. The Republican Canal Board promptly addressed itself to the duty of restoring the discarded Toll sheet of 1857, which approximated closely to that of 1852, the constitutional limit to depression of the rates. The event was that the surplus revenues of this year were nearly double those of the one preceding. In 1861, a further advance was made in the rates of toll; and still the surplus revenues of the year exceeded those of the year before more than \$1,000,000. In 1862, the Toll sheet of 1852 was not merely restored, but on certain articles a slight advance was imposed; yet the surplus revenues of that year were in excess of those of the previous one nearly \$1,500,000, and more than \$3,100,000 above the average surplus of 1858-9, the years when Democratic counsels shaped the Canal policy of the State, and Democratic officials and appointees audited and disbursed their own charges for collection of tolls and repairs of structures. Equal wisdom and economy characterized the administration of the Canal interests by the Republican party during the subsequent years of its power; and it will be a happy day for the people when they shall again realize parallel results. In 1868, by virtue of a writ of possession, obtained by means so foul that in the case of a private person even Judge Barnard would have vacated it, the Democratic party reëntered on the Canal domain. We have explained on previous occasions how the Democratic Canal Board was obstructed in some of its purposes, and made to hesitate in respect to others, by the courageous fidelity of a Republican Auditor. By this means the force of the Republican Canal policy was not entirely spent before the close of the season of 1869, thus rounding a term of ten years during which it had been controlling, and for the results of which the Republican party is fairly responsible. The annual average of surplus revenue during these ten years of Republican management was \$2,964,310 74.

The results of the competing system, under which the State is now suffering, cannot be stated for the year, but enough is already known to convince the most skeptical that its end is destruction." On the 31st August, the gross receipts for this season were \$1,458,983 54, and the sum already paid for collection and repairs is \$1,403,991 82, which leaves an apparent surplus of \$54,991 72! The surplus at the same point of the season in the last year of Republican management was \$1,540,-693 06. It is, moreover, entirely well known that, if unsettled claims were paid instead of deferred until after the election, not even this pitiful surplus of \$54,000 would remain. The Canals are not paying their own expenses, and are now operated by borrowed money; nor is there any source but direct taxation to be looked to to pay the one and refund the other. And all this ruin has rule. been wrought since May last. This is the system and such are the results the people are asked to approve and perpetuate; such the trustees and administrators they are importuned to reëlect. We ask any reasonably sane and honest citizen if either should receive one vote outside of the brazen and remorseless Ring which is waxing fat on the plunder of this great public interest.

# THE IMPERIAL RING.

Now that the utter weakness of France is exposed the world naturally asks how such degradation has been brought about. In half a century the most military nation in the even one battle in a campaign; the most daring belligerent the world had seen since Frederick the Great, has become too weak even for self-defense; a people that warred furiously for twenty years has so lost its organization, that one campaign has settled its fate. The cumbs to the weakest of the enemies that then confronted it. By what road has this degradation been reached?

The answer is plain. Imperialism. France is ruined now as it was exhausted in the early part of this century by the vices of irresponsible rule. Louis Napoleon has been the most absolute ruler in the world; spending money, making war, imposing taxation, and all according to his own personal will, all without criticism at home. But, although he received an enormous sum yearly for his private purse, and had his palaces maintained at' the public cost, he was still in debt and so cramped in his resources that an unexpected call for money had to be met by a new loan or a sale of property. The immense fortune yearly placed in his hands was entirely spent in buying the cooperation of some men who could make his position hazardous, and in securing the silence of others who had got hold of compromising secrets. The absolute Emperor of France has been the servant and paymaster of any rogue who could manage to spy into his

But the money paid such men was the least part of the cost to France. All the men who aided in the coup d'état received not only immediate but continued reward. They and others like them held the positions of command in the armies, of power in the country. One and all they grew rich by stealing from the Treasury. Haussmann, who spent \$500. 000,000 in beautifying Paris against the wish of the people who were to pay the bill, is a specimen. His enormous wealth is drawn directly from the taxes of the citizens. Gen. Lebœuf, who was the Emperor's Chief of Staff. and when this campaign opened Commanderin-Chief under the Emperor, forced the Chassepot on the army because he could control the manufacture both of the gun and of its cartridge. He did this when its defects as a weapon were well known, and he did it by an undisguised course of oppression and fraud. Although there were about fifty breech-loaders known to the world when the French commission sat in August, 1866, there were only three guns presented to it. All of them were new. all of them offered by men in the commission. and the gun chosen was that one backed by Gen. Lebœuf, President of the Board! One of the other officers had the shrewdhis gun in haste; the other, more grace. Inventors could get no hearing. Even those who had influence enough to reach the Emperor, gun in hand, and procure his favorable opinion for their weapon, soon found that he had absolutely no power-that there were those behind the scenes who not only overruled their Emperor, but made no secret of it. At the head of this Ring was General Lebouf. In two contracts out of the many that were made for the Chassepot and its cartridge, the profits of the Ring are supposed to have been 4,000,000 francs. France spent 160,000,000 francs

and deluded returned to "the path of duty, of old muskets, not even rifled, to put into the hands of her troops. These facts are not new. They have been for months boldly published by France. Dispatches from the front hinted recently that the Chassepot does not always work well. No wonder; for although \$32,000,000 in gold was spent on them-an enormous sum, enough to make all the breech-loaders in the world-they are the product of lock factories turned into manufactories of arms, and of outside contractors, whose only desire was to make the most by the job. The idea of the gun itself is stolen from the needle-gun, just as the money to make it is stolen from the people, and just as the mitrailleuse is a base copy of the Belgian battery gun.

But if Napoleon has been forced to look quietly on while his supporters, high and low, swindled the people, and has been obliged to have their work done in his name, his own treatment of the nation has been no better. He has destroyed the capacity of the people for war by denying them the right of using arms. Louis Napoleon has tried to meet the danger of overthrow by disarming his people, The French peasant cannot procure a modern rifle, nor a modern cartridge, on any terms, nor good powder at a reasonable price. There are "national assemblies for gun practice" in France as well as England and Switzerland, But what arms are produced in the French matches? Old blunderbusses with spread muzzles, miraculous sights and double trigger. While at Wimbledon ranges of 200, 500 and 800 yards are used, at a similar French meeting 150 yards is the greatest distance at which the "rifles" can hit a target.

Even in her regular army, France is said to have regiments that exist only on paper. Her Gardes Mobiles have not even that much existence in time of peace. As a Minister of War explained to the Corps Législatif, the idea of the Garde is to do nothing during peace, but to be armed in time of war with the converted Chassepot. Almost the only knowledge the French people have of these Gardes is the millions they pay for them.

In respect to the Garde Nationale, the country is even in worse plight. For when, after the German war of 1866, the French attempted to form such an organization, the Government informed them that they must enter the ranks of the Garde Mobile-that is, make themselves liable to be immediately called upon in war. The organization at once fell apart, and France has no trained men but to the Emperor.

Such was the Government of Franceweaker than that of Turkey, and of a corruptness for which there is no parallel. With all our Whisky Rings, there has been no friendship so profitable in America as the friendship of Louis Napoleon in Paris; no office here so fat as that in France of tool and confidant of the French Emperor. No wonder that France has fallen after eighteen years of such

WOODFORD AND THE WORLD.

We hope Gen. Woodford will not protest too much. The Democratic journals are engaged now in a desperate effort to entangle him in unseemly controversy with men whose slanders it would be discreditable to answer, cedented boldness and vehemence. even if they could be put into a tangible form. Mr. Oakey Hall, the Tammany clown, Mr. James Fisk, the ballet proprietor, and The World newspaper, which, after denouncing the "shameless frauds" of one of these persons and the "harems" and "indecency" of the other, now makes itself the humble slave of both, are his only accusers. None of the world has so changed that she cannot win respectable members of the Democratic party are willing to hold themselves responsible for Gen. Woodford is accused? The World has of a second-rate European Power. tain slave-trader was brought to justice. Gen. Woodford occupied a subordinate position in the District-Attorney's office; that there may have been negligence in pressing the casethough it has never been shown that there was; that the negligence (if there was any) may have been in the District-Attorney's office -though it has never been shown that it was; and that, presuming these two hypotheses to be correct, Gen. Woodford may have been the person in fault, though of course it may have been anybody else. We are almost ashamed to refer to such a preposterous indictment as this, founded altogether upon gratuitous conjecture and unsupported by a single fact; we mention it only to show how hardpushed the Democracy must be for charges to bring against our candidate for Governor.

Yesterday The World originated another charge still more outrageous. It has discovered that at one period of his official life certain men tried to break him by impugning his motives and charging him with cor-"ruption." He laid his case before Mr. Charles O'Conor, and with the assistance of that eminent Democratic advocate "came out of the 'furnace of trial without so much as the smell of fire on his garments," and Mr. O'Conor not only refused to take a fee but accompanied the refusal with a flattering testimonial of his esteem. This seems to be pretty conclusive in Gen. Woodford's favor; but The Gen. Woodford's case must have been a pretty bad one, or he never would have gone to Charles O'Conor for his defense,-in other words, that Mr. O'Conor's clients are all rogues! We shall not insult the intelligence of our readers by any comments upon this argument.

Gen. Woodford ought to persevere in his resolution to notice none of these absurd and slanderous attacks, at any rate until they are made by men whose personal character gives them a consequence which they do not possess in themselves. While his assailants are confined to Messrs. Hall, Tweed, and Fisk, and the journals which just for the present are under the control of those eminent citizens, we think he has no cause for anxiety.

What is Tammany's object in increasing the police force by a thousand men? Is the criminal population under Democratie rule multiplying so rapidly that this addition is really needed? Or is Tammany simply desirous of swelling the list of its hired retainers at the public expense? That this last is the main object seems manifest by the extreme difficulty of finding any legal justification for the project. The new charter fixes the numbers of police force by declaring that they shall not exceed "the respective numbers now in office for duty in the City of New-York under appointment from the Board of Metropolitan Police," Subsequently, however, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to appoint one hundred additional patrolmen, which has upon the conversion of her old muzzle-loadbeen done; and if there is anywhere in the mass of last Winter's legislation any permit ing rifles and the manufacture of new breech-

those seeking to benefit by it have had a most protracted labor in finding it. Instead of increasing the force, would it not be better to try what virtue there may be in meting out swift and severe punishment to such criminals as the present police are able to secure, as a means of curbing the rampant lawlessness for which Tammany is mainly responsible?

THE AMPUTATION OF AUSTRALIA. The war has so monopolized the political stage in Europe, and all minor matters have been so completely thrown into the shade, that even the English themselves regard with a sort of stolid indifference the symptoms of an impending change which will prove of more vital importance to them than the partition of any European Power. We mean the proposed federation of the Australian Provinces. A late speech of Mr. Duffy's, in the Victoria House of Representatives, showed the strength, amounting to certainty of success, in the movement. It is supported by the majorities in the Representative Houses in the six colonies, and by the press in all. The type of confederation is stated to be centralizing in its idea, as that adopted by the Canadian Colonies.

The apathy with which this movement is regarded by the English Parliament is incomprehensible. It is true that Federation is supported in Australia by the party there opposed to severance from the English Crown, as well as by those who vehemently urge it. But there is little doubt in the mind of any farsighted spectator (certainly there is none expressed by the majority of the English Cabinet or the influential portion of the press) that the union of the Colonies would, but by a short period, precede their complete throwing off of the British yoke. It is not so long ago, as nations date, that

England let slip her hold on a few weak settlements along the Altantic coast. Since their escape and combination, they have taken their stand as one of the three most powerful nations of the world. The six Australasian Provinces, when once federated, have in them the elements of as rapid development. The leading members of the Colonial Houses are men, the English press boasts, of exceptional ability and shrewdness; they are certainly too able and shrewd not to see the probability of this. Whatever submission they may profess to the mother country now, there is little doubt that, as soon as they have gained this in that regular army which is so subservient first point and hold the guiding reins of a single powerful nation in their hands instead of half a dozen small States, they will promptly and finally throw off her hold upon them. Common sense underlies the fate of peoples as well as of individuals. It is not credible that a nation, full of fresh blood and powerful vitality, should long wear the badge of servitude to a government alien from it in aims and interest, distant half the circumference of the globe, and that has consistently refused it any paternal benefits, and held it solely as a prison for her criminals and a storehouse from which to extract food and treasure for her home paupers. The feeling of antagonism and discontent to the mother country is deep-rooted in Australia, and has been expressed during the last year with unpre-

That this great limb of the Empire will shortly be amputated from it is acknowledged in England as almost certain; and the indifference with which the matter is discussed can only be accounted for on the ground that Parliament is hopeless of either prevention or cure at this late day for the evil. John Bull is notoriously purblind on the subject of his own position and strength; but in this case he willfully shuts his eyes to the fact that Engthe attacks of these adventurers. Mr. Tilden land, without her splendid dependencies in the preserves a discreet silence, and even Mr. Hoff- Pacific and North America, would be robbed man, despite his bondage to Fisk and Tweed, of half of her prestige and moral weight, and holds aloof. And what are the sins with which | sunk at once, and irretrievably, to the position

> Something came out at the late meeting of the Boston Baptist Association very unpleasant | tion. We have a suspicion, however, that such : to read, and not agreeable to think about. The Rev. Dr. Pollard alluded to the number of disabled and worn-out Baptist ministers now in the most distressed circumstances-the result, of course, of the easy way in which pastoral relations, in old times only loosed by death, are now dissolved partly through the fault of the pulpits and partly through the fault of the pews. Dr. Pollard spoke particularly of one Baptist clergyman who not long since died a pauper in a workhouse in Southern Massachusetts. This is not only shameful but shabby, and would furnish about as good an argument as any opponent of the voluntary system could desire. The Association was so moved by the recital that it raised \$100 on the spot-which will support one broken-down minister about six months.

The "Democrats" do not seem to care much about the safe keeping of the public money in Ohio. We lately mentioned the defalcation of the "Democratic" Treasurer of Butler Co., but it appears that he has been reelected and has been comfortably restored to the County Treasury. Mr. Heaton, who is the "Democratic" candidate for Controller of the Treasury of Ohio, was connected with the Belmont Co. Treasury in 1855. One day \$8,022 was missing; it was in Heaton's hands that the money was World draws the extraordinary conclusion that last seen; and nothing has been heard of it since. Mr. Heaton is evidently an ambitious man, and it would be a shame to confine the operations of his brilliant genius to a lonesome county. So the "Democrats" will give him the State to fleece, i. e., if they can give him votes enough.

> Lew. Campbell, in stumping his District (or the District which he hopes will be his) lately eame to Germantown, Ohio, where the "Demo-"crats" had set up a store-box at a corner for Lew. to speak from. From this place of vantage he denounced, in the very finest language, "the bondholders and the National "Bank system." Unfortunately, the fine old gentleman who presided over the meeting happened to be President of the First National Bank of Germantown, and, in his private capacity, a heavy bondholder. The audience felt and expressed great sympathy for this venerable victim of Campbell's newly-born "Democratic" enthusiasm; and the meeting naturally was remarkable only for a plentiful lack of enthusiasm.

Unquestionably a difficult point of the Methodist discipline is that it imposes clergymen upon churches and congregations not seldom against their will and in defiance of their complaints. There is such trouble now in a Methodist church in Indianapolis. These people wanted to retain their old pastor, but the Conference said " No !" and sent a fresh teacher. There is, we believe, no other denomination in this country, except the Roman Catholics, which is subected to such an embarrassment. In a church chiefly ritualistic, and which does not hold the sermuch mitigated; but with the Methodists preaching and extempore praying are the principal business. The number for the present week is an unusual variety of interesting articles among which the story by Medical in one of the leading attractions. mon in very great account, the evil of the system is view of dangers so enormous, even the erring loaders, and to-day she is glad to find 300,000 for any further increase, it was smuggled and extempore praying are the principal business.

through the Legislature so adroitly that even From our point of view, we see great trouble in adhering to Wesley's rule of itinerancy; it certainly cannot be productive of the most affectionate relations between the pastor and his flock.

> Within five or six weeks those lovely pugilists Allen and Gallagher, are to meet in the ring and pound each other till each is of a sable-and-rerulean tint. The first deposit of the stakes was made in St. Louis, in a sporting grog-shop, on the 17th inst. "Tis a highly curious state of things, for here are two ruffians openly announcing their intention of violating the law at some time during the next six weeks, and nobody seems to have the least power or anthority to interpose and to prevent the scandal. For stopping these renconnters the laws are not worth the paper upon which they are printed, since every prize-fighter who sees fit to engage does so except in New-England and in rare instances at the West with comfortable impunity. It is evident that we must have statutes for the restraint of gentlemen who go into training and make deposits of buttlemoney under our very noses.

> People who are wise will not, until better evidence of security is given, go upon the rising benches which are provided at the cattle-shows at horseraces, in circuses, and elsewhere. Several had accidents have occurred this season, involving loss of life and grievous corporal injuries. At a circus in Kansas City, a few nights since, down went all the benches on one side of the tent, and great was the fracture of bones, though happily nobody was killed, There was a talk of prosecuting the proprietors of the show, and of seeking judicial damages, but they absconded with their property before process could be commenced. This constant murder of human be ings by recklessness, carelessness, ignorance, stupidity, by railway conductors, by druggists' clerks by kerosene oil manufacturers, is really getting to be a little tedious.

If we could have any possible sympathy with any riot, it would be with that of laborers who having done their work cannot get the wages thereof, as at Middletown, Conn., where the workmen on the Air Line Railway, not having for some time seen the color of the Company's money, besieged its office, which would have been destroyed but for the interposition of the military. Why should the Air Line Company employ men to shovel and dig if it has no money to pay them? How would a Director of this Company like to be cheated in that way ! How would be like to have not a morse' of anything to cook in his kitchen? And how, if somebody owed him \$50, would be like to be put off with an install. ment of \$10, the sum which, as a sedative, was paid to each of the Middletown rioters?

It is announced, upon the authority of a Berlin newspaper, that the chignon has gone quite out of fashion in that city, nobody wearing this unsightly addendum except the demi-monde. How good will it be for our eyes if our charming American young women (as well as the more ancient) will but fellow this example! It is not possible to make this artificial excrescence sightly-it is a deformity upon the tall and equally so upon the short. With the natural hair carried well back and tied up behind the ears. a finely shaped head has some chance of being roceg nized and duly admired; but the head of the Venus herself would be insupportable in a bag-wig. Through what mysterious influence is it that fachion and de formity are always going band in hand !

We hear of an uncommonly active and practical woman in Decatur County, Iowa. This is Mrs. Crosby. Mr. Crosby is a Justice of the Peace, and his better half (or shall we say two-thirds !) serve processes, summons jurors, subpenas witnesses, and does the general duty of a constable. It must be dreadfully aggravating for a masculine culprit to be collared by an officer in petticoats; but a woman who can reap a harvest of grain with a self-raking machine, as Mrs. Crosby has just done, is evidently a person not to be trifled with in her constabular capacity. Probably the good lady has but little time for Suffrage Conventions and speeches, and possibly but small inclination to attend the one or make the other.

Everybody has heard chanted those toucking words, "It is the song my mother sang, When! was but a child;" but who ever expected a repeion of this pathos upon the sign of an esting-house In a Western town, Wamego by name, the hungry may read, "Here's Where You Get a Meal Like Your Mother Used to Give You." We take it for granted that the provision in this admirable resort is not re stricted to an unlimited supply of the lacteal fluid; but that the inscription refers to the cakes and pies which consoled the youthful exile from the maternal ount in his early struggles with the art of mastice pathetic legend would hardly improve the appetit of a poor, motherless wanderer at all.

We have heretofore been somewhat proud of the recocity of our American boys; but we begin to think that there is such a thing as being a little too forward. A band of tender young thieves has been arrested at Nashua, N. H .- a flourishing and unusually well-appointed corps; for the little scamps had \$100 in the common purse, two guns, a number of revolvers, a whole keg of gunpowder, and a dark lantern. The youngest of these infant marauders was eight years old; the most venerable had attained the age of 13. They were upon their travels, having come from Manchester. So much for demoralizing pictorial newspapers, cheap biographies of celebrated robbers and murderers, and novels with footpads for heroes and prostitutes for heroines.

A telegram from England makes the following rather astonishing statement: "Margaret Waters, having been found guilty of the willful murder of forty infants, has been sentenced to be hung." The story is not that the woman pleaded "guilty," but that she "was found guilty." There is ust have been, therefore, forty distinct indictments and as many separate trials, if this narrative be true. Allowing two days for each trial, the Court must have been occupied for eighty days by Margaret Waters's business alone. It is pretty clear, however, that infanticide has become frightfully common in England. Mr. Greenwood, in his "Seven Curses of London," speaks of "Baby Farming" as "a mischief of gigantic extent

It is very much to be hoped that Quakerism is not destined to lose all its original and distinctive features; for the world is always in need of a stiff and uncompromising protest against its religious and social follies. It must be admitted, we suppose, that orthodox Quakerism, with its odd clothing and ungrammatical dialect and peculiar discipline, is fast disappearing. We confess, however, that we never expected to read, as we do in a Western journal, that the Rev. John H. Douglass and the Rev. Daniel Hill. of the Society of Friends," would be present at the Annual Feast" of the Society (Yearly Meeting-Reverend, indeed! Annual Feast, to be sure! Pray what would George Fox have said if such wordly expressions came to his ears?

At a "Democratic" cancus—they call it a "jambs-"ree"—in Chicago, one Mr. Wilder offered the original observation that "the Republican party had its origin in war and confusion." This is altogether s new and interesting theory. More than fifty thou sand times we have been told that the "war and 'confusion" had their origin in the Republican party. However, the matter is not of much cense queuce, for this same Mr. Wilder, rising to prophetical hights, foretold that the aforesaid Republican party "would soon sink so low that no triumph could ever resurrect it." Mr. W. must be eager, indeed, for our extinction, since he is obliged actually to invent a verb to express his uncompromising hos

The New-York Weekly is among the most necessful of the journals which aim, as their special at combining instruction and amusement for the reading of the family circle. Its editorial department evinces ability and diligence, with a keen appreciation of the wants of the portion of the public for whom it is express intended. The original matter of which it affords all abundant supply is from the pen of popular writers. I